SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

- SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

  YE boast of Southern chivalry,
  Ye talk of noble sons,
  And say within your generous hearts
  No base-born current runs;
  That high impulse and noble deeds
  Go ever with that name;
  That History a recording page
  Speaks foudly of its fame.
  Ye may be proud that there have been—In times, alas! now past—
  A noble few whose names shall live
  Untarnished to the last;
  Whose deeds remembered aye shall be
  By all Columbia's braves;
  Who, though beneath the sod they sleep,
  Still speak from out their graves.
- Still speak from out their graves.
- But what avails their memory now
- But what avails their memory now
  To those who wrong their dust?
  Who trample Freedom beautituel feet,
  And scoen each secred trust?
  Ah, well for you there were such men—
  Such noble hearts and true—
  To blot from out that soil the stain
  That has been made by you.
  For where is now Carolina's boast?
  Her Chivalry—ah, where?
  Tis nothing but an empty name—
- Her Chivalry—ah, waere
  Tis nothing but an compty name—
  A bubble bern of air!
  For new a freeman's life-blood stains
  The Senate's sacred floor:
  The deep disgrace is on your hands,
- To brand you evermore. Ye scorn your brothers of the North-
- Call them a coward band;
  Porgetting when grim Pertilence
  Sent Death on every hand;
  That when your so, s, half-famished, cried
  Despairingly for aid—
  That their last, dying hours were soothed
  By many a Northern mad;
  Forgetting when ye basely field
  Before a foreign horde;
  And left alone our nation's pride
  To pullage and the sword.
- And left alone our nation's pride
  To pilage and the sword.
  Oh, had our Capitol then stood
  Where noble Warren feli.
  No sacrilegious foe had lived
  Of our disgree to tell;
  Our noble banner would not wave
  The pride of cid St. Guy's,
  And fleut aloft or only.
- int aloft on gala days, A teast for English eyes.
- And when within your land there blazed
- And when within your land there blazed
  The Revolution fires,
  Who was it stayed the rolling flame
  But those same Northerns' sires?
  They came from oil New-England's hills,
  The Pitgrims home and prade,
  They saved the land that you degrace,
  And there as martyrs died.
  More of those herees on your soil
  For Freedom gave their life.
  Than all your chivelry, twice told,
  Could master for the strike!
  Then cerse at once your idle boasts
  Of chivalry and fame!
  The Senate Chamber speaks enough
- The Senate Chamber speaks enough
  To blist your furest bone.
  Nor practice more your murder as arts
- Or practice.

  Upon defence ess men;

  Is—purify your Tery hoarts,

  And boast no more tell then.

  (Dixon (Hi.) Telegraph.

## KANSAS.

GEARY WORSE THAN SHANNON. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

TOPEKA, Sept. 25, 1856. I wrote last from Nebraska City, just before the train of emigrants left that piace for this. I reached here yesterday, a day or more in advance of them; having pushed through for the two last days, with a few companions. The distances on the rou e are about as follows: To Camp Creek, or Worcester. 12 miles; thence to Little Nemaha R ver and Village, 15 miles; to Archer, 15 miles; to Plymouth, 12 miles; to Lexington, 10 miles; to Indian Village, 35 miles; to Topeka, 15 miles. This would make the whole distance 114 miles, and it is variously estimated from that up to 140. The route is also somewhat circuitous and will be shortened hereafter. The road is uniformly a good prairie road, except where a creck is to be crossed, and there is a steep pitch on each side, with a slough between. No accident, however, occurred to any of our teams. Of the localities above named, Nemaha and Archer are thriving little Nebraska settlements, each with ledging-house and store. Worcester in Nebraska is one log-house. Plymouth consists of an earthen redeubt on a hill and two log-houses in the distance, Lexington is a log-fort in the center of a prairie, where seven of our brave Worcester boys were laboriously digging the best well I have seen in this region-thirty-five feet deep and nine wide. Both Plymouth and Lexington, however, ar: very favorable town sites, and well laid out. The companies who settled them are now returning from the seat of war, and if they can only obtain food and clothing during the Winter (a doubtful prospect), these will yet be flourishing towns. That well, at least, will be a clear gain to Kansas in all coming time.

Except these there are no settlements over this long route till Indianola, a few miles from Topeka. There are occasional log houses, however, and it is, on the whole, less desolate than the western part of

Our train included about one hundred and forty men and some twenty women and children. There were twenty-eight wagons-all but eight being horse-teams. Our nightly tents made quite a little colony, and presented a busy scene. While some watered and fed the stock, others brought wood for the fires; others are pared the tents and wagons for sleeping; others reloaded pistols or rides, and the leaders arranged the nightly watch or planned the affairs of the morrow. Meanwhile the cooks fried pork, made coffee, and baked bread, and a gaping crowd, wrapped in blankets, sat around the fire. Women brought their babes and took the best places they could find, and one worthy saddler brought out his board and leather every night and made belts and holsters for the men. We slept soundly in spite of the cold and of the scarcity of wood, and each kept watch for an hour, striding in thick boots through the grass, heavy with frost. Danger always seemed before us, though we never actually got into it, and we were never far from our rifles and revolvers. Truth compels the admission that my rifle was never pointed at anything more formidable than a superb hawk, which it brought down, and even that shot was disputed by a comrade, who fired at the same time. However, 1 have the wings.

We came through without attack from the Missourians, as Gen. Lane assured us that we should; we had had their spies among us, but they had seen that we were well armed, and that our men. though quiet, were very determined.

The one thing that discouraged our party, however, was to meet parties, day after day, returning. Men on horseback and on foot, with wagons and without, came along in ominous numbers. All told the same story. "What the Missourians have " been trying for two years to do, Gov. Geary has " done in two weeks at last," said one man; "the " Free State men are driven out." It was like entering Hungary just after the treachery of Gorgev. Each had his story to tell of arrests and tyrannies; how a Pro-Slavery witness had only to point at a man as identified with any measure of public defense, and he was seized at once. Several whom we met had been arrested in person, herded with s hundred others, like cattle, on the bare prairie, been scantily fed once a day, and escaped by rolling balf a mile through the grass while the sentinels' backs were turned. The bravest young men of treesen, murder, arsen, robbery, and what not; while not a Pre-Slavery man was seized. This was the penalty they had to pay for defending then selves vigerously at last, and clearing their own sel from the invading Missourians. "The worst "enemy Kansas had ever had" they pronounced Gov. Geary to be; and they were going into Iowa to wait for better times. "Will you give up Kansas " I asked. "Never!" was the reply from brenzad and bearded lips, stern and terrible as the werpens that bung to the saddle-bow. "We are scattered, starved, hunted, half naked, but we are not conquered yet."

Senie of these were young men, whom I had seen to from presperous homes, well clothed and cared for. I have since heard of them performing acts of heroic courage in this Summer's battles. Lane had praised them to me, and declared that there never was such courage in the world as that of the Free-State men of Kansas. "I saw one of "them," said he, "ride up alone within thirty "yards of a body of a hundred and fifty men, during an engagement, take deliberate aim, and bring one down." I now saw that very manthat boy rather, a Worcester boy-retreating from his adepted country, hungry, ragged and almost barefeeted, walking wearily on, with others hunted like himself, while some, who had been less scrupulous, rade by on horses which they had plundered from the Missourians, who had first plundered them.

It was such processions as this which welcomed us to unhappy Kansas. And when we reached the muddy banks of the world-famous river, we found not less than nineteen wagons of emigrants, fleeing with heavy hearts from the land of promise they sought so eagerly two years ago; a sad greeting for the families we brought in. "Truly," said our informant, again, "The Free-State men are leaving "Kansas at last; Governor Geary has conquered

As Hungary, baving successfully resisted her natural enemy, Austria, yielded at length to the added strength of Russia; so the Kossuths of Kanses, just as they had cleared her borders of Missourians, are conquered by the troops of the United WORCESTER States at last.

LETTER FROM THE REV. MR. NUTE. LETTER FROM THE REV. MR. NOTE.
We have been favored with the perusal of a private letter from the Rev. Mr. Nute, in Kansas, to a gentleman in this city, from which we are permitted to make the subjoined extracts. Testimony so farect and positive, from a some so unimpeachable, cannot be questive from a some so unimpeachable, cannot be questived. The outrages perpetrated on the inoffensive at their seem to have reached a chimax of enormity in the deed described in the inst paragraph below:

[Boston Atlas.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sept. L., 1856.

Vertein's proming when I went into town, as the

Yesterday merning when I went into town, as the sun was rising, to mail my letters, among which was one for you, I found the enemy in motion, one regi-nent of about 400 herse going off toward Lecompton: nent of about 400 horse going oft toward Lecompton-th vy Lad encamped within a null of town during the night. The Governor spent the night in the camp of the United States flying antilery near them, some six to to hundred more yet remained between us and the Wakerusa. The evening before, at the request of the Governor, I tried to negotiate for the safe passage of this regiment over the Kansas at a crossing several nulls below Lawrerce, the Colonel in command, the this regiment over the Kansas at a crossing several niles below Lawrerce, the Colonel in command, the sense who had me prisener, promising in a note which I took in, to pass quietly and in pericet order. But before our answer could be returned they had moved on to ene-sup on the hill. Now, mark the bloody treachery of the miscreants. After getting a little over three niles from town on the road to Leccompton, and about one mile from my cabin, they resumed their dependations. First they took two horses from a Mr. Thom; next to him lived an excellent man, David Buffium; was basily wounded at the siege of Lawrence last Decembee, and craphed for life. He was harnessing his horse when he saw them approaching; a squad of them broke from the ranks of the company of "Kuckapoo Rangers." He field, as fast as his lameness would permit, into his confided; they pursued, overlook him and shot him through the bowers. After shooting him, one seized him by the throat, and drawing a revolver threatened to blow his brains out; he begged his hie, and on finding that he was mortally wounded they left him; he died that right, and I have just been called to attend to function to be force of the last two weeks. A mercenger came in and reported to the Governor;

A messenger came in and reported to the Governor; Le hastened on, and, we hear, arrested the manierer, who was afterward rescued by his fellow-secondrels. All the U.S. troops have left us to-day, and returned to Lecompton. Guerr-in bands are laying waste the centrity south of us, burning and butchering as they go. What is to be the end of this no man can see.

Mr. Buflum was from Salem, Mass.

I have just heard of one of the most abominable outrages on a weman that ever came to my knowledge. She fixed but a short distance from us. Several fields came to the house in the night, took her out into the bushes, stripped her of every article of clothing, field and gagged her, and then proceeded to violate her, one after the other to the number of four. She was one after the other to the number of four. She was hit nearly dead, but after a long time crawled back to the house and aroused the other innates, all of whom were families. I have taken some pains to investigate this story, and am satisfied that it is true. I could give you a score of such diabotisms, but you will need to mather proof of the heliishness of the creatures whom the minions of Slavery have let loose upon us. They think to drive us all from the country by their here the decets. I am actonished at the firmness with which our people stand these things. The heroic spirit is not died out. Such think as these show the noble in sterial that goes to make the lovers of Freedom and n sterial that goes to make the lovers of Freedom and of God. Yours as ever, EPHRAIN NOTE, JR.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE CANVASS. Correspondence of The N. V. Tilban-

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1856.

The cause of Fremont and Republicanism is moving gloriously in this section of the State, and we mean to tell a tale that will astonish the world. Every night we have large gatherings in several wards, and every day a mass meeting. On Wednesday last the meeting in Lancaster was one of the largest ever held in the State, and in enthasissm has never been surpassed. It was eloquently addressed by Sepator Hamlin of Maine and the Hon. A. Burlingame. On Thursday another great Hon. A. Burlingame. On That Media, Delaware den oristration was made at Media, Delaware County. From four to five thousand people were County. From four to ave thousand assembled, many of whom were ladies. ing was organized in a beautiful grove and was ably ddressed by Mr. Wm. Moran for upward of two Lours. Many portions of his speech were truly elequent, and elicited the wildest applause. At about 2 o'clock Mr. Burlingame was e-corted the stand by thirty-two ladles, representing the States, headed by a fine band of crusic. Upon his introduction the andlence rose . 2 masse, cheering most last ly. He addressed them for nearly three hours in his own matchiese style, being frequently n errupted with the loudest applicate. This we're y far the largest meeting ever held in the

Yesterday another mass meeting was held at Largborn's Mill, Bucks County, which is said to have been the largest yet held in the State, ex-cepting the one in Pinsburgh on the 17th ult. Up-ward of 15,000 people were present. Backs County is in a bluze, and will give a handsome mu-

ority for Freedom.

Last night we had another great demonstration at Generation. Delegations from a large num-ber of the city wards were present, and a splendid torch-light procession marched through the prin-cipal street. There was speaking from three stands at once. The treeting had been called a the Town Hall, but no ball yet built would begin to hold the crowd present. Speeches were delivered by the Hon, John P. Kale, Mr. S. G. Noble of

Wescusin, Mr. Chas. Gibbons, and others.
To-morrow afternoon, the Hon. N. F. Banks is
to deliver an address to the merchants of this city,
in Independence square, and I know the audience
will be large. Will Gov. Floyd want to answer will be large. him here also?

No one man in this State is rendering to re efficient service to our cause than the Hon. Vm. D. Kelley. Beside attending to his official daties on the bench, he is delivering addresses three or four Lawrence were put under arrest, charged with | times a week, and the demand for his speeches is

much greater than the ability to supply them Great numbers are being circulated in Berks Coun ty, and thousands are wanted and solicited for all parts of the State. There is but little doubt of the trium phant election of the Union State ticket on the 14th, though the Buchanan men are trying to believe that they can defeat it, and are using their atmost endeavors to persuade the Fillmore men not to vote. "Political misfortune makes strange bed-

The United States Agricultural Exhibition opens on Tuesday next, and should the weather prove as favorable as the past week, it will be visited by thousands of people. The most complete managers in ents have been made for every branch of the Exhibitien, and it will, I think, be toe best ever given in the country. No regular oration will be deli-vered, but on the closing day a grand banquet is to be field in a tenterected especially for the purpose, at which several distinguished strangers are ex-pected to be present and deliver addresses.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MEDIA, Delaware Co., Pa., Oct. 3, 1856.

A tremendous concourse of the friends of Free Kansas and Fremont, numbering about five thousand, assembled in this village last evening in pursuance of a call issued by a Committee of Citizens of Delaware

A large number of delegations from the adjuning counties came pouring in at an early hour, preceded by bands of music, and bearing banners and flags

by bands of music, and bearing banners and flars without number. The processions marched through the principal sheets, and halted in a large, open field, where an immense number of men, women and children had covergregated to witness the impusing spectacle. On some of the banners were inscribed the most orginal motions that I have seen, such as: "Free Libor must be protected. I "Kansas must and shall be Free." "Fremont the man for the hour." "Atchison "the Instigator, Douglas the Tool, Pierce the Abettor, "and Buchanan the Indorser of the Kansas Inlamy. The hour appointed for opening the meeting having arrived, the several delegations were exceeded to the speakers stand by a number of the leading citizens of Media, acting as marshals.

The meeting was called to order by Edward Darling ton, etc., of this place, on whise motion the Hon. Sketcher Morton was appointed to fill the chair. Mr. William Moran, Editor of The Philadelphia Times, was then introduced to the meeting, and delivered an atle and effective address. He said he had just returned from the mountains, where the spirit of Freeturned from the mountains, where the spirit of Free-dem has its home, and he could assure his hearers that people there were all alive with enthusiasm for the

The speaker then gave a brief history of the progress The speaker then gave a brief instory of the progress of Slavery toward ascendancy in the Government, and showed how it had been the policy of the Fathers of the Republic to devise measures to prevent its extension over Free Treritory, and to protect Freedom from its argressicus. On the conclusion of his remarks, a procession of thirty-one young ladies, dressed in white, representing the States of the Confederacy, accompanied to the procession of the Confederacy accompanied to the procession of the Confederacy accompanied to the Confederacy accompanied to the Confederacy and the Confederacy accompanied to the C presenting the States of the Confederacy, accompanied by one emobal in black, in mourning for unhappy Kansas, made its appearance and marched through the visit crowd to the front of the piatform. At the sug-gestion of the Chairman of the meeting, the platform was cleared of some intrusive individuals, when seats were provided for the ladies upon it.

The Hon. Anson Burlingame was then presented to the meeting, and was greeted with one universal

shout; and, for a few moments, the vas. a-semblage was convulsed with the wildest enthusiasm.

After the cheering bad subsided, Mr. Burlingame again come forward, and commenced by saying, that, although he felt greatly prostrated by his ardnows labors in the campaign, his hope for Liberty was more bucyant than every for, wherever he had been, he found the same enthusiastic spirit. He believed that the people of Fennsylvania were alive, and that, on the Fourth of November, their voice would recebe from Maine to Missouri.

My time and your space will not permit me to give even a synopsis of his remarks: but suffice it to say that his burning appeals and classic eloquence have conveyed conviction to many erring hearts in whose presence he should that day.

After a song by "The Ladies' Jessie Club," the meeting acjourned.

The reaction in favor of Frement and Dayton in this County, within a few weeks, has completely terrified again came forward, and commenced by saying, that,

County, within a few weeks, has completely terrified the Sham Democracy, and all prospects of their effect-ing a confition with the Americans have been blasted

I have talked with several persons who are well acquainted with the political condition of Delaware County, and they predict with uniformity a majority of hem 500 to 600.

CONNECTICUT AWAKE

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. BIRMINGHAM, Conn., Oct. 6, 1856.

The spirit of liberty never shone brighter in Old Connecticut than at this moment. At no previous Presidential centest has that deep-seated conviction of the importance of the issue ever pervaded the breast of all classes as it now does. The campaign of 1840 will never again be spoken of as one of enthusiasm. The issues heretofore presented have as pealed to the judgment of our citizens, but this touches also the heart; and where prejudice and party shackles do not close every avenue to the coming out for humanity and right. The Democracy of this State have declared, and reiterated from year to year, their unalterable adherence to the Ordinance of 1787, and they will never consent to so viciate their own sense of justice, and falsify their repeated resolves for Freedom, as to vote for the party and candidate that indorses and seeks to peretuate the traud and inhumanity of the present Administration. There is not a town, and rarely a school-district, in the State, in which there are not weekly neetings filled to overflowing. The Republicans are at work as they never before worked in

Every effort of the Administration officials fails. Secreant Toncey and every Postmaster and Custom House officer are endeavoring to avert the over whelming defeat that awaits them, but all to no pur pore. They can't get an audience. A "Mass Meeting of the L'emocracy was placarded far and wide, b convene at Bridgeport on Toursday last. This is point where the New-York and New-Haven Railreads and the Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad intersect. "The Hon. Isaac Toucey, John Cotton Smith, Governor Floyd of Virginia, and other eminent speakers from the great gathering of the "Democracy at Poughkeepsie," were announced to peak. A splendid hickory pole was to be raised, and the Democracy of Connecticut were invited and expected to come in mass. Thursday came. A fairer day never shone. Excursion trains were run at half price. The Naugatuck Railroad, threading the Naugatuck Valley for seventy miles, through those busy, populous and thriving villages, carried on excursion tickets twenty-eight passen gers-not all for the convention, however. ther ratireads carried in the same ratio, and toprocession, when formed, contained exactly eighty two persons, men and boys. Of course, in a city like Briegeport more would collect round the x Lurdred all told, probably full one half Fremo non of the city, collected there to hear what that ech fraster could say in self-defeuse. The following day, encither side of Bridgport, mass meetingthe people were held -one at Southport, the the ret time cen.
In old lime den, a farming community of about

He veters, over 200 of whom have hereisofore voted with the Administration party, there were from 7,000 to 10,000 people listening to ex-Gov. Cleve-land and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. I give the above simply to enable the reader to judge accurately of the welling and enthusiasm of the people

here. The Hon. Seth T. Hurd of Brownsville, Pa., on his return from Maine, where Le labored for over a menth, spent some two weeks in this State speak g ctery night to crowded houses. He possesses a talent for a campaign unsurpassed, and held his addences unwearied for hours, carrying conviction at every step. He has done a good work for Conceticut, and is now doing his duty in Pennsylvathe State to which all eyes are turned. lent vote for Frement by those now counted for Buchapen will astonish all when the day comes, Fillmore is fast losing the few he had here, and old Connecticut is sure for Freedom and Fremont by from three to five thousand majority.

- A tweeting of Republicans will be held at Center. ville, Henterdon County, N. J. on Friday afternoon, at two o clock. The Hon. G. H. Brown and the Hon. J. Van Dyke will address the meeting. A LETTER FROM TEXAS.

To the Kellier of The N. F. Tribere.
Sile: Since I have been in this part of the Republic I have addressed communications to several Northern editors, but am unable to say whether or not they have ever been published, as it is almost impossible to get any Northern papers in this part of the country. This pepulation is ruled with a despetic ernelty which the Czar of all the Russias would be ashamed to exercise. for he respects the natural rights of families, and forbids the reparation of slave families and the sale of slaves without the property to which they belong. In this part of a Christian world, however, where annually large -ums are raised for the conversion of the heather of foreign lands, children after the age of two years are permitted to be sold from their parents, and traded about like mules or hogs. I have frequently seen slaves bet or otherwise gambled away. How a North ern man can support Slavery I cannot see; it seems that it cannot be unless he possesses an innately corrupt heart. I do not comprehend how any man who has read Uncle Tom's Cabin can come to any conclusion other than to do all in his power to put a stop to this diabolical institution. Mrs. Stowe has written of only the milder features of Slavery; she has either never seen what I have, or did not wish to state what she feared would not be believed by the people at large. Many persons will refuse to believe that a master ever whips his negro to death, but it is nevertheless true and I have known such cases myself. I have actually known a man to whip a slave to death, and then say that he had been run off by some d-d Abolitionist. I use the word "slave" instead of "negro," for many of these slaves are as white as anybody, North or South.

From my own experience, I assert that slaveholders with few exceptions, are devoid of humanity. I have frequently known them to sell their own children, and treat the affair as a good joke. I would like to have some of your Northern doughfaces come down and see a drove of four or five handred slaves, manacled together, coming down from religious old Virginia where they are raised to sell, and see if the sight would not touch even his heart.

The talk of a dissolution of the Union is all nonsense. The Algerines down here know better. In such an event, the slaves would instantly rise and free themselves. Let the descendants of the men who fought in '76 say to Slavery: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther," and not desert Kansas in her present struggle for freedom.

## A LETTER FROM SWEDEN.

FOREIGN OPINIONS ON THE ELECTION. KALMAR, Sept. 10, 1856.

If any of you readers in the present campaign should be tempted to use the old talk about "America being the model for all nations," and to speak of our Republic as a light to the oppressed peoples of the 'Old World," they may as well at once stop-it is not

The European nations understand our matters far better than they did five years ago. They know very well the struggle going on within our borders, and which principle thus far has conquered. The bloody history of Kansas, the brutality in the Senate Cham ber, and the greater brutality of the South Carolina constituency, are trumpeted through the whole Kingly and Conservative press of Europe. America has be come anything but a "model," or, if one outwardly, like a Parisian artiste—least of all a model of virtue or decenev. The public opinion in Europe about America has

fallen fifty per cent since I was here six years ago The mass of the people of course cannot distinguish between the fruits of Despotism in the United States and the fruits of Freedom. They jumble them all together. Brooks represents at least a wealthy society of "gentlemen" in our country, and a large party they hear approves him. South Carolina speaks for cer tainly much of the Union; and the crying injustices of Kansas-such as no German or scarcely Italian petty despot has as yet attempted-are sustained, and may he continued, by an immense political organization, which has been supposed to hold by far the majority of American citizens. Is it to be wondered at that with such appearances America has lost her old fame here-nay, that she is now a scott and a reproach with every friend of tyranny and kingly rule!

She represents now, not Liberty to the oppressed of Europe, but Slavery. The coarseness, the lawless-ness, the cruelty of Slavery—its bluster and dishonesty and greed are the prominent American traits to the world. The advocates of the kings and aristocracies know how to use this. American republicanism is openly declared a failure; self-government, as it is in Kansas and Virginia, is thrown in the teeth of the Liberals. They point to the ballot-boxes in Kansas, the bludgeons in Washington, the tyranny of press and speech in every Slave State, and say, "There is your Liberty, your universal suffrage, your Democracy

Will you have that !" It cannot be in imagined how all this has crushed down Republican aspirations in Europe. Often and often this Summer has it been said to me personally by European Liberals, "You are ruining us in Ameri-"Slavery there is defeating us here." The noble and free-this king of every nation on this Continent have mourned over America during these late events. "If the American Republic goes down, Humanity is down," one hears. People watch us, as friends on shore watch a costly ship freighted with the hopes and wealth of a thousand families, plunging fearfully through scurrying storms close on black lines of rocky reef. Yes, more-as a truth-seeker, beguiled, migh see the Faith of his childhood and the Hope of all his future, disappear before him, and only a blank of disappointment and inanity left.

We bear with us the ideals of mankind. If we wreck, or if this order of things continues and we are simply a representative of Southern chattelism, it seems to me the friends of liberty throughout the world will hide their heads-not haply doubting of final and uni versal liberty, but sadly owning it is not for them of their times.

Of late, a beam of light has come through your stormy troubles to the Liberals of Europe-the nomination of Fremont. His name, for he is known only second to Humboldt in every intelligent circle of the continent-his heroic career, and, above all, the manly, henest, noble declaration of his principles, and the enlightened "Platform" of his party, have struck a chord of generous sympathy and hope in every people of Europe. I have seen, this Summer, sketche life and explanations of his principles, in the country papers of Norway and Sweden, as well as the more injectant journals of the other countries. There is tdly a hamlet in "Old Scandinavia" where his chances are not engerly canvassed. Again and again have I been questioned. No doubt seems to be entertaired of how the Swedes and Norwegians in the United States will go. It is generally understood here that they are "Fremonters" to a man.

The triumph of Fremont will be the triumph of "civil zation," I heard intely said by one of the first n en of Sweden, at a large dinner-table. "Fremont 'will be your second Washington." "This is the 'great crisis in your history." Such expressions one frequently hears from the best informed thinkers and sgrans of the country.

An impression is general, that the election of Exchange would so involve the country in endless fillibusterism, war and Slavery extension, as to split the

The great struggle is appreciated in Europe. Republicans! ye who are toiling to redeem the fair

tene of America; who would make our Government a representative of Liberty, Honesty and Equality, and et of public thieving and slaveholding, brutality and bleedy tyranny; who believe that the Republic has a destiny for the world, other than extending the area of the gag, the bludgeon and the lash-the great confederation of republicans in all lands is on your side The aspirations of the friends of Liberty, the prayers of the oppressed, the hopes of humanity-are with you. God help the right!

OSWEGO.

Correspondence of The N. F. Tribana WELLAND HOTEL, OSWEGO, Sept. 6.

As Hamilton is called " the ambitious little city of Canada, Oswego may claim the same distinction among the cities of the Empire State; for the State census of 1855 testified to the welcome fact that this city had progressed at a more rapid ratio during the preceding five years than any other city of the State. Elated by this fact, the Oswegan foresces a future in which his city stands ahead of Buffalo! The present population numbers 17,000 souls. Its harbor is good but small, considering its prospects. The city, however, is engaged in enlarging their accommodation for shipping by the construction of two handsome docks, both situated in the west side of Oswego River. Of course the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada has given the main impulse to this sudden tide of prosperity.

Thus, the foreign imports and exports of the port for 1854 and 1855 compare thus:

Total..... The River Oswego divides the city into East and West Oswego. A disastrons fire in July, 1853, de-stroyed the whole of the most thickly settled portion of the east side; but out of evil came good; for brick and stone now occupy the place of wood, and everything has an air of bright newness. The two sides of the city are connected by an old wooden drawbridge. This venerable structure is being superseded by an elegant iron bridge, for which the City Covernment has which the City Government has contracted, at the expense of \$42,000. It is about half finished, and will be completed before the Oswego freezes again. On each side the river the ground slopes upward to gently rounded hills, which are crowned by residences of the wealthy citizens. The extren ities of these hills form the bluffs which rise gracefully from Lake Ontario. Fort Ontario is situated on the west side, and gives the city the The municipal boundaries include 5,760 acres.

Having thus sketched its physical features, let

us take a glimpse at its intellectual resources. let Oswego supports two dailies: The Times (Rep.,) and The Palladium (Dem.) It has a directory in its third edition, gotten up originally in 1852. The city has a High School and a dozen handsome churches. That noble philanthropist, Gerrit Smith, has property hereabouts. It is well for Os-Smith, has properly hereabouts. It is wen for Ostrogo that it is so; for he has endowed it with a free "City Library," at a cost of \$25,000. The building is newly finished, and has not received its complement of books. It is pleasant, at this little frontier city, to be reminded, in this way, of the Lowells and Lawrences of Boston, the Astors and Peter Coopers of New-York, and the Stephen Guards and McDeneghs of other cities. Those men of wealth who devote their property to the endowment of the human intellect, build for them-selves a monument "are perennius." Oswego stands in sad need of this City Library; for, to tell the truth, she is as backward in literary institutions as she is thriving in mills, factories and steamships. Oswego, to her shame be it said, has no literary institution in actual existence. A "Young Men's Christian Association" is in embryo, and a Mechanics' Institute has become defunct,

after an existence of ten or twelve years—leaving behind it a small library, kept useless under lock and key. This state of things is unworthy a city of 17,000 inhabitants. What is to cultivate the intellects and refine the feelings of its young men and women? Are they to be allowed to drift simlessly on the sea of life? Let Oswegans remember, that, as population and wealth pour in upon them, their responsibilities and necessities for the means of individual self-culture increase in the same pro-

The civil life of Oswego began in 1802. At that time there were, on the site of the present city, but two frame houses and one warehouse. Here Fenimore Cooper spent some of his young days, and the scenes of The Pathfinder are laid around this neighborhood. Oswego became important in the war of 1812, and the fort was visited and taken by the British. It was very "patriotic" in the Canadian "Patriot" war of 1837; but the Reciprocity Treaty has changed the feelings aroused or relewed by those events. We have "Reciprocity" mills and "International" hotels, and b fraternal spirit toward our Canadian and British neighbors; we go in for peace, and hope there will never more be need for the guns mounted in Fort Ontario. For these, in addition to other reasons, I am informed, Oswego City and County will give a majority of 1,500 to Fremont and Dayton next JERSEY BLUE.

THE VOICE OF JEFFERSON.

The following is doubtless the last letter respecting Slavery ever written by Thomas Jefferson, as he died ten weeks after indicting it:

MIDDLETOWS, Obio, April 20, 1826. ACED AND HONORED SIR: Permit a man, a native of Virgin a, an admirer of your character, who feels an interest in your fame, and who always has eagerly laid hold of everything that ever escaped your pen as poli-tical and moral perfection—I say, permit such a inau to occupy a few minutes of your precious and remain-

has for many years been conjectured that you would favor the world, at some period, with a political treatise, having for one object the emancipation of slaves. If Heaven in mercy to the blacks, safety to the whites, and unfading honor to your great name and fame, should so more you, to leave one single page to that effect, many of your friends and devoted political deciples believe it would have a more certain, perma-nent, calm and irresistable effect than any and all hings written and said, thereon, during the existence of the American Government. I am well aware, that American Government. of the American Government. I am well aware, that to ask you to write me your detailed opinion on the subject would be very improper, and to write you a tedicus letter would be impertinent; but my zeal on the subject, together with a long confirmed opinion of the goldness of your heart and rectitude of your head, has embeldened me to pray of you, to give me two lines expressive of the probability of your leaving for the world, your thoughts on that subject.

world, your thoughts on that subject.

I fear, in making this request, I may be censured for impertinence. If, however, I err in any way, I beg forgiveness; and whatever may be the fate of this, my request, I shall die as I have lived, the undeviating friend to the good name, fame, and character of Jefferson. THOMAS JEFFERSON, Monticello, Va.

MR. JEFFERSON'S REPLY. MOSTICELLO, May 20, '26. DEAR SIR: The subject of your letter of April 20

s one on which I do not permit myself to express an opinion, but when time, place, and occasion may give theme favorable effect. A good cause is often injured more by ill-timed efforts of its friends than by the arguments of its enemies. Persuasion, perseverance, and patience are the best advocates on questions dependeg on the will of others. The revolution in public opinen which this cause requires, is not to be expected in a day, or perhaps in an age; but time, which outlives all thirgs, will outlive this evil also. My sentiments have been forty years before the public. Had I re-pented them forty times, they would only have become he mere stale and threadbare. Although I shall not live to see them consummated, they will not die with me; but, living or dying, they will ever be in my most fervent prayer. This is written for yourself, and not for the public, in compliance with your request of two lines of sentiment on the subject. Accept the assurance of my good will and respect. Mr. James Heaton, Middletown, Burler County (to).

On Monday afternoon last a fire occurred in the Village of Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., by which a store and dwelling were totally consumed. The owner, Mr. Shute, undertook to stop a leak in a can containing fluid, by a blow-pipe, when it exploded, and the flames spread so rapidly that the family in the building annexed could but barely e-cape before the whole were entirely in a blaze. His loss of greeery stock and household effects amounts to about \$3,000, on which he had no insurance. The buildings were owned by Mr. Geo. Archer, and were valued at \$2,000. Insured for \$1,200.

THE TWO VIRGINIA CHAMPIONS.

SPICY LETTER FROM JOHN M. BOTTS ON HEXRY A. WISE-HE SUGGESTS THAT THE GOVERNOR BE AT ONCE ARRESTED.

A. WISE—HE SUGGESTS THAT THE GOVERNOM

RE AT ONCE ARRESTED.

To the Editor of The National American.

DIAR Sir: I address you this note to request the you will, at the earliest practical moment, publish is your paper the speech of his Excellency Henry A. Wise, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia as published in The Herald of the 20th alt, and I estage, ly hope there is no Whig or American paper in the State that will not also sid in spreading it broades before the people. Let the masses of the Democracy read. Let them see what this mad man of their own selection is preparing for them.

I should mourn over the lamentable fact, if I could believe that the great body of our Democratic fellow citizens were not as true and loyal to the Union as any other portion of our population. I feed assured that they are not to be found aiding and abetting in a conspiracy to bring on a war against the United States.

I have often listened to the insan cravings of a will mate in the asylum—but never, never, in the whole course of my life, have I heard, read or witnessed, the workings of a disordered brain more strongly stamped with madness than in this unstance.

Can it be possible for any man to rise from a perm. I of this speech without coming to the conclusion 11 Henry A. Wise, who thus descends from the dignity is the effice, attends a town meeting of his party associate, throws himself into spasms to influence the public mind, to excite the passions of the unlittude and familiarize their thoughts to the directal calculaty of dimind, without saying to himself. This man is either a natural born fool, a lineatic or conspirator in fact, and a traitor in his heart. Never before has any man in this country acknowledged his responsibility for so treasonable a production.

Let no men suppose I intend this as a retort for what he has said of me in his speech. I write as if that were entirely obliterated from the paper. I have already answered that part of it sufficiently twhee he tore the people, both here and in Petersburg. I

fore the people, both here and in Petersburg. I confine myself to the treasonable matter this speech con-

First, then, is he a natural born fool! I do not think First, then, is be a natural born fool? I do not think he is. Is he a hundite? I believe, before God, he is partially deranged, and I have believed so for the last six years; but occupying his position as those mor of the Commonwealth, it does not make him the less dangerous to the country if he acts from hundry than from natural weakness. Is he a compirate? Is he engaged in a conspiracy to levy war? Read this speech; secupany it with the general orders for othering the natural, and for holding themselves in readiness for arriver—couple with them his daily conversations as n-linia, and for holding themselves in readinose for service—couple with them his daily conversations as reported in the public streets, of his intention, in the event of Fremont's election, to take possessi nof Old Point Comfort, (which I think there is no difficulty in establishing)—read the law on conspiracy, and then tell whether he is not a lumate or a conspirator, and whether it has not become the duty of the proper authorities to have him immediately arrested.

Where is Judge Tamey! Where is Judge Haliburton! Where is the District Attorney! Where is the Grand Jury of this Eastern District of Virginia, whose attention, when they meet, I call to this speech and General Order! Finally, where is the President of the United States!

United States !

From a private citizen such a production would be laughed at and passed over as the idle declaration of a besotted foot; but when it comes from a Governor of a great Commonwealth, it assumes a form and substance that may lead at least to the dishonor of the State, if not to mischief.

ot to mischiel.

Here is what is laid down in Burr's trial, constituting

Here is what is laid down in Burr's trial, constituting a conspiracy to levy war:

"Any combination to subvert, by force, the Government of the United States violently to diamember the Union, to compel a change in the Administration, to cause the repeal or adoption of a general law, is a conspiracy to levy war, and if the conspiracy be carried into effect by the actual embedying and assembling of men for the purpose of executing the treasenable design which was previously conceived, it amounts to levying of war," and of course the levying of war against the United States is treasen.

casen. Here then is the law, and here is the evidence of a.

Here then is the law, and here is the evidence of a conspiracy to levy war, which only lacks the means and courage to carry on the treasonable design of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Will the proper authorities wait for the overt act of treason, or will they crush the conspiracy in the bud, and visit the conspirators with the judgment of the law! And not wishing to avoid any responsibility or my own part. I invite the Governor to lodge his complaint formally with the Mayor of the city, that I may be subjected to all the penalties I have incurred.

JOHN M. BOTTS.

The Squatter Sovereign, Mr. Buchanan's organ on the Missouri border, in speaking of Lane and the set-

the Missouri border, in speaking of Lane and the settlers whom he has conducted to Kansas, says:

"We must 'fight the devil with fire'—scourge the
country of Abolitonism, Free Soilism, and every other
damnable ism that exists—Defined their property,
CROPS AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE THAT WOULD CONDUCE TO THE SUPPORT OF ANY OR EVERY PERSON WHO
IS KNOWN OR SUSPECTED OF ACTING, COOPERATING OR
SYNFATHIZING WITH ABOLITIONISM. This must be
dene, or the Territory will be one continual scene of
strife for months to come. Do this, and peace will be
restored and quiet prevail. It is not too late—the work
should be carried on vigorously."

It is also peculiarly severe upon Gov. Geary, as may

It is also peculiarly severe upon Gov. Geary, as may be seen in the following:

be seen in the following:

"The inaugural and proclamation of Gov. John W. Genry are published in another column. The proclamation gives Lane and his scoundrels all the benefits of the 'law's delay,' and defer, if they do not prevent, 'ustice being meted out to as graceless a set of land pirates as ever infested a civilized land. The whole tenor of the documents, to us, breather a desire to avail of fense to either party, while it holds out an imword offense to either party, while it holds out becile and tardy promise of punishment to the offend-ers. From Gov. Geary's experience in California, we might reasonably conclude he had learned the efficacy might reasonably conclude he had learned the efficacy and vital importance of prompt and decisive action, and that in this emergency he would have accepted any available force to punish the audacious rebellion against the Government. But not so. A disbanding and debanding must take piace ere his Excellency can proceed to the protection of the laws, and the lives and property of hundreds of inoffensive persons. So far account information extends, ninety out of four thousand rebels have been arrested. What a prodigious labor for a fovernor and a General, with eight hundred or a for a Governor and a General, with eight hundred or a thousand troops at their command, to perform in two weeks!"

The New-Orleans Bee contained the subjoined estract from a private letter addressed by a gentleman in Westmoreland County, Penusylvania, to his brotheria New-Orleans. From the language used it will be perceived that the writer is a Democrat, "as is likewise says The Bee, " the gentleman who received the letter:"

" WESTMORELAND, Pa., Sept. 7, 1856. "Yours of the 19th ult. is just at hand, and in reply I have to say that if you wil take a brother's advice you will not bet ore dollar on Pennsylvania's going for Bechanan. I have never seen such a chance in the minds of the people. Men, who I know have voted the Democratic ticket all their lives, are going for Fremont.

1. S. D.

Fremont.

"You know something about the kind of Democratical West, or land, west, "You know something about the kind of Demicratic meetings we used to have in old Westmoreland. Well, all that I ave taken place this season are but shadows in comparison, and where we used to see thousands of Democrats we now see so many Fremonters. For instance, at our Buchanan meeting here recency, there were only 100 or 300 persons present, while a fremont gathering, about the same time, numbered near 3,000. If Buchanan carries this State, a complete revolution must be effected. I repeat therefore, don't bet out dollar on its going for him; it is not a safe investment, though I wish at were otherwise."

DAMAGE TO COTTON .- The Selma (Ala.) Reporter

"The two heavy frosts of the morning of the 24th and 25th of September have done much mjury in all the low grounds. We have conversed with some dozen or nore planters, and all but one had suffered from the nore planters, and all but one had suffered from a.
All the growing and half-formed boils are done for that now we may safety calculate that where the severe dreuth had not reduced the croom are than one third on some plantations this frost will now centrially reduce it to one half. Some planters are now so distincted that they say they will not make one third their usual crop. But we trust they will do better than the. their usual crop. But we trust they will do bener than that. The pea crop is sadly injured on many

Chicago to Liverpoot Direct. — The schooler Dean Richmond, which left Chicago same weeks since with a full cargo of wheat, bound to Liverpool, was passed on the 17th instant, off Point Lynes, by the Baltic. She may herefore be considered as having arrived out safely, notwithstanding the objections urged in some quarters that her bow was too low, and, in connection with other defects, would render it imwith other defects, would render it n connection possible for the schooner to accomplish the trip across the ocean.

- On Monday evening there was a large Repub-On Meeting at Evenham, in Barlington, addressed by lican meeting at Evenham, in Barlington, addressed by Leander N. Ott. On Taesday evening there was a large gathering at Moorestown, addressed by Samuel

- A rousing Fremont meeting was held at Vernon. on Wednesday evening, which was adde seed by Amat Dodd and J. W. Faylor, of this city. Mr. Dodd spoke we hours, and was listened to with marked attention.